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NEW DRAFT LAW TO BE OPPOSED

House Develops Antagonism to
Bill Providing for Call of
Class One Men.

INJUSTICES ALLEGED

In Operation of Previous Act
Back of Movement—To
Restore Confidence.

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post.)

Washington, March 9.—Opposition has developed in the house to the bill already passed by the senate which would enable the war department to call into service all men of draft age who have been placed in class 1, regardless of the quotas hitherto taken from the several districts and precincts.

Although the bill has been ordered favorably reported, there will be a minority report. The measure ought to pass because serious embarrassment to military plans already laid would otherwise result, but the feeling in the house is nevertheless significant of dissatisfaction with some of the operations of the draft system that ought to be fully recognized.

Members have been receiving letters of complaint which make it appear that the provost marshal-general's office, in its anxiety to get men, has hedged about the supposed discretionary powers of local and district boards that rather than take the responsibility for exemptions and deferred classifications, many a case of injustice is countenanced.

Very little has been said or written about the injustice of the draft operation, but smoldering dissatisfaction is neither healthy nor conducive to confidence. And the fact that the house military affairs committee was almost evenly divided on the vote to report the bill to permit the government to draft as many men from any city or state, regardless of population or previous legislation, is significant of a lack of confidence in those who are managing the draft.

Some of the members privately admitted that they opposed the bill, but in deference to the administration they will vote for it. Other representatives openly say it confers too much power on the war department; that, instead of correcting inequalities which brought about the present classification system, it will tend to increase them. There will be a regulation of opposition when the bill is formally reported.

No Check on Volunteering.

The truth about the situation is that many members of the house feel that they have somehow been duped by the tactics pursued. Ordinarily the war department has been accused vehemently this point more than any other and put conscription through congress. But not only has the draft dislocated industry, but not a piece of legislation, not a regulation from the war department has attempted to prevent men in essential industries from volunteering. In fact, for months the war department conducted a recruiting campaign, holding out certain advantages to those who would volunteer.

The position of many members of congress, who expected to square themselves with the constitution by voting for the selective service law, has been weakened.

No check has been placed on volunteering, as it was inferred would be the case from arguments against that system. And as a consequence Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, has endeavored to get back many shipbuilding employees who were in the army. Five thousand already have been reclaimed, and figures are not available as to the losses in other industries essential to the making of war, but which are now suffering from a lack of labor.

On the side of the selective draft an occupational bureau has been established which tends to put drafted men into the branch of military service for which they are best fitted, but, judging from the temper of farmers' organizations and from the attitude of the war department has not seen fit to check up on the local and district boards to make them classify, with a view to prevent the dislocation of industry.

Percentages of industrial and agricultural claims that are approved by district boards are small, according to the numerous complaints received at the capital.

But, perhaps, the worst feature of the draft law's operation, which it was within the power of the provost marshal's office to correct, but which it failed to do, is the famous question requiring every individual, whether he is industrially important or whether he has a wife and children, to make a formal plea for exemption.

This whole matter was threshed out last summer when question 13, "Do you claim exemption?" was put on the registration cards and eliminated at the specific order of President Wilson, who recognized that it placed many a patriotic individual in an embarrassing if not humiliating position.

It was argued by the provost marshal's office that there was no time to work the matter otherwise, but that if a system of questions were introduced it would be easy to remove that difficulty. But the questionaire was written and made public the same troublesome question was still retained.

Want Objections Removed.

Every individual was required to claim an exemption or deferred classification or conscription with some one else to do it for him. Many members of the house say that they understood selective service to mean selective service.

RUMANIA PROMISES TO EVACUATE BESSARABIA

Peace Treaty With Russia Concluded, Solving
Difficulties Existing for Several Months Between
Former Allies—Central Powers
Favor Union Bessarabia With Rumania.

London, March 9.—Conclusion of peace between Russia and Rumania is announced in a Russian wireless dispatch received here today. Rumania promises to evacuate all of Bessarabia, including Bendari on the Dniester river, forty miles southeast of Kishinev, within two months.

Russia and Rumania have been at odds for several months and a number of battles have been fought by the former allies. Rumanian troops disarmed Russian forces left in Rumania after the conclusion of peace with Germany, saying the Russians were plundering Rumanian towns. Rumanian troops were sent into Bessarabia, a Russian province populated largely by Rumanians, saying they had been asked by the Bessarabian authorities to intervene and restore order. The Russians made a number of ineffectual attempts to subdue the Rumanians and several weeks ago issued an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand, of Rumania.

Would Approve Union.

Amsterdam, Friday, March 8.—Commenting on the treaty with Rumania

ice, and that the government would merely ask questions and ask for affidavits and sworn statements and then would make up its own mind what the classification would be.

The insistence of the government on a specific claim by the individual or some one in his behalf and the insertion of a sentence whereby the individual might "waive all exemption and classification" has caused many a registration to refuse to answer either question with the consequence that some are being threatened with penalties of the law for incomplete questionnaires.

The act of May 18, last, specifically exempted those with dependents who might become a charge on the state. It was the government's duty to find this out, and the comprehensive questions asked of the individual were intended to elicit this information.

There was no necessity for an additional plea or claim by the individual. Some members of congress, with whom I have talked, ventured the assertion that many a man who should not have been permitted to go into the army was accepted by local boards because he failed to make a plea for deferred classification.

Things such as these undermine confidence. There are to be more drafts in the future. It is dangerous to be retroactive. The first draft inequalities could be corrected, but the classification system removed some of the inequalities from the second draft. The planing bill before congress probably will be passed, but only because it is deemed of military importance.

Congress would be in a better frame of mind with respect to future legislation if the war department would undertake to meet more of the objectionable features brought out by experience with the first draft.

STRODE EDUCATION BILL IN BALANCE

Richmond, Va., March 9.—The last day of the session of the Virginia legislature, which terminates by limitation at midnight, touched the calendar still far from completion at noon today. Foremost among the measures to be finally passed was the appropriation bill carrying more than \$12,000,000 and covering expenditures for the next two years. Gov. Davis is expected to call the general assembly in extra session in about ten days, unless the session is extended. The governor is said to be determined not to sign the appropriation bill until he has given it at least a week's consideration.

In doubt up to the last moment was the fate of a bill appropriating increased funds for the enforcement of the statewide prohibition law.

It was expected a final effort would be made today to pass the Strode bill permitting women to enter certain graduate courses at the University of Virginia. This bill passed the senate, but failed to go through when an effort was made in the house last night.

In view of the provisions of legislation already has been killed. The pending Strode bill limits women to certain graduate work and does not permit them to enter as undergraduate students.

UNNEUTRAL TO ALLOW ENTENTE TO USE SHIPS

The Hague, Friday, March 8.—A reply was made today by the semi-official news agency to the recent article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a semi-official newspaper of Berlin, in which it was said that Germany considered as an unneutral act the arrangement now being made for the chartering of neutral ships by entente powers.

The news agency says: "In view of the provisions of international law, it would be partial and not in accordance with neutrality if a neutral government were to forbid its ship owners to allow their ships to sail on other than its own interests, as it would be granting co-operation to a belligerent."

FLYER HAS FIFTEEN ENEMY PLANES TO CREDIT

An Atlantic Port, March 9.—A 20-year-old French "ace" who has been awarded all the war decorations possible to a flyer by his country, arrived here today in the person of Lieut. Constant Soulier, who in the last two years has shot down fifteen German airplanes and killed or captured their pilots. He has come to America on a year's furlough to help train United States army aviators.

the Berlin Tageblatt says that the quadruple alliance has taken the standpoint that the Bessarabian question must be settled between Rumania and Russia, but that the alliance has already intimated that the union of Bessarabia with Rumania would receive its approval.

"Rumania," adds the newspaper, "must herself, therefore, win and hold Bessarabia and may keep a sufficient number of troops mobilized until she has conquered Bessarabia and aid for its protection against the Russians."

Provisions of Treaty.

Other provisions of the treaty are: "The evacuated places are to be occupied permanently by Russian troops. Local authority will be invested in local self-governing bodies. In every town militia will be formed from the inhabitants of that town for the defense of the interests of the population. All Russian prisoners and all those arrested for political reasons will be released.

"An international commission with two Russian and two Rumanian representatives will be created to take up points of conflict between the countries. Rumania will have the right to leave detachments in Bessarabia for the defense of Rumanian property and inhabitants residing there.

JAPANESE LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK

London, Friday, March 8.—Details of an alleged landing of Japanese at Vladivostok in January is given in the Petrograd newspaper Novaya Zhizn of Jan. 19, which has just been received here. The paper says the Japanese cruiser Mikado arrived Jan. 12 and was followed by two more cruisers Jan. 14.

Four thousand soldiers were landed and numbers of officers continue to arrive in Vladivostok daily, according to the newspaper.

The message to the Novaya Zhizn says the Vladivostok public was alarmed greatly and that the revolutionary committees were concentrating bolshevik troops.

Information concerning the reported entrance of British and Japanese cruisers into Vladivostok harbor was asked of the British and Japanese embassies in Petrograd on Jan. 20 by the bolshevik government. The Japanese embassy in Petrograd immediately issued an official statement denying that Japanese forces had been landed at Vladivostok. It was added that the presence of a Japanese cruiser at Vladivostok had no connection with the situation in Russia. The British embassy said that British warships had gone to Vladivostok to protect allied subjects against possible disorders.

To Restore Order in Siberia.

Peking, March 9.—Plans for the restoration of popular government in Siberia under Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, through the organization of an army to co-operate with Gen. Semenov, the anti-bolshevik leader, are now in preparation. It is learned here that a newly formed organization of Russians has begun enlisting men for support of Gen. Semenov and yesterday four flat-tops and fifteen machine guns were forwarded to him on the Manchurian railway. Admiral Kolchak who is a veteran of the Russo-Japanese war and was the head of the Russian navy commission that visited the United States last year, is now at Shanghai.

FIGHTING NEAR MANCHURIA.

It is proposed that Gen. Semenov, with the support of the forces to be advanced from the town of Manchuria, on the Manchurian-Transbaikalian border where he is now fighting as far east as Irkutsk, some 800 miles distant on the Trans-Siberia railroad. There he is to await Japanese support in money and men which it is declared have already been promised him. (From Irkutsk to the Ural mountains on the border of European Russia is a distance of about 1,800 miles). The latest telegrams from Gen. Semenov show that he is fighting along the railway west of the town of Manchuria. All westbound trains, he reports, are being held at that point.

GERMANY CLAIMS TROOPS WERE LANDED

New York, March 9.—A German account of the reported landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok in January carried the statement that American and British troops also were landed from warships of those nations. The report was contained in a dispatch under Petrograd date printed in the Berlin Tageblatt of Jan. 20. The dispatch, translated from a copy of the Tageblatt received here, reads: "The English, American and Japanese warships which arrived in the harbor of Vladivostok have landed troops which have occupied not only the harbor, but also the entire city. The Russian authorities were presented a note which had been signed by the Japanese consul-general at Vladivostok on behalf of the powers which occupied the city. The contents of the note was telegraphed to Petrograd."

THEIR "KULTURED" HOME



In the year 432 the city of Padua was sacked by Attila, the Hun. In the year 1918 it is being wrecked by aviators of Wilhelm, the Hun. There is no excuse for the German action, but that Padua is close to the French lines and easy to reach. Padua is not a fortified city. There are no great military factories there. It is a church town and a university town, filled with famous old ecclesiastical buildings and with works of art. The photograph above, from the Italian embassy at Washington, shows a Padua mother and her children looking at their "German-kultured" home.

BOLSHEVIK TRIUMPH VIRATE IS SHATTERED; ONLY LENINE LEFT

Leon Trotzky, Who Brought About Armistice on Eastern Front Which Resulted in Present Enforced Peace on Russia, Resigns as Foreign Minister—Army Being Organized in Don Region.

(Associated Press Review.)

Leon Trotzky, who brought about the armistice on the eastern front which resulted in the present enforced peace on Russia, has resigned as bolshevik foreign minister.

To Trotzky probably more than to any of the other bolshevik leaders is due the present situation in Great Russia. He was said to have cast the deciding vote on the question whether to send delegates to Brest-Litovsk a fortnight ago. Germany in her ruthless demands shattered his program of self-determination and non-resistance.

Two days have seen the withdrawal from the bolshevik government of two of the three men who have attempted to rule Russia since the downfall of Kerensky four months ago Friday. The resignation of Ensign Krylenko, the bolshevik commander-in-chief, was announced Friday. Nikolai Lenin is the only one left of the three leading maximalist figures.

The overthrow of the bolshevik regime in Russia is being planned by the social revolutionaries, according to dispatches today from Europe. Dr. Eloff, of Moscow university, is quoted in a message from Copenhagen as authority for the statement that this decision was reached at a recent conference in Moscow, when it was determined to organize a national guard to accomplish the downfall of the bolsheviks. It is stated that a great army is

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

You hear the tramp, don't get a cramp but loosen up today, a stamp in time saves many a dime and helps to win the fray, so start to save and miss a shave, nobody loves a miser, far better buy a thrifty stamp now than buy one off the Kaiser.

The weather? Rain and slightly warmer tonight. Sunday fair and colder.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN INDICTED IN CHICAGO

Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, Charged With
Interfering With United States' Prosecution of War—Several Others
Also Indicted.

Chicago, March 9.—An indictment charging former Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, with interfering with the United States prosecution of the war was handed down to-

day by the federal grand jury. Others indicted were Adolph Germer, national secretary of the socialist party, J. Louis Engdahl, Wm. F. Krause and Irwin St. John Rucker.

COLD WAVE COMING WITHIN THIRTY-SIX HOURS

The weather bureau hoisted its cold wave flag this afternoon and the prediction is that the temperature beginning tonight will fall to below the freezing point within the next thirty-six hours. This may mean total destruction of fruit crop, especially peaches and plums, the orchards in this section now being in full bloom. Other fruit trees are budding and a freeze would produce an untold amount of damage.

FOUR MONTHS' BUDGET ADOPTED IN AUSTRIA

In Speech Before Reichsrath Premier Upholds Principle of "Self-Government."

Amsterdam, Friday, March 8.—The lower house of the reichsrath adopted a four-months provisional budget after a speech by Dr. Von Seydler, the Austrian premier, in which he declared the government adhered to the principle of the right of the people of Austria to self-government within their own territories, but not beyond the frontiers of the country, according to a Vienna dispatch. The government, the premier said, also adhered to the right of self-determination as far as compatible with the preservation and development of the entire state. The government at the same time adopted the principle of the right of national self-determination, the premier said, according to which no nationality must oppress any other nationality, and that every nationality is entitled to live its own life, within its own territory.

The premier announced that a bill in this sense would be introduced especially dealing with the south Slav question, and a settlement of which would correspond with the south Slav's dynastic and imperial royalty. The premier further said that measures had been taken to counteract enemy propaganda in Austria.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATE'S JIM CROW LAW

Nashville, March 9.—The law providing for separate coaches for whites and negroes was upheld by the state supreme court today in the case of Mrs. Mae Shotton and others against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. The plaintiffs, on a trip from Memphis to Little Rock, entered a dining car and gave orders. Soon three negro women came in and sat down at a table opposite. Then three negro train employees took seats at a table back of them. The plaintiffs objected and left the car.

In the lower court the plaintiffs were awarded damages. The supreme court affirmed the decision, but reduced the damages.

The road claimed to have a rule by which the train calls "to the diner" negro passengers were admitted.

RECRUITING STATISTICS FOR PAST ELEVEN MONTHS

Washington, March 9.—Recruiting statistics of the regular army covering the eleven months since the United States entered the war show that more than double the quota assigned to the states has been obtained through voluntary enlistment. Up to March 7, a total of 256,994 men had been enlisted. The total quota for all states was 123,928, the number required to bring the regular army to the strength authorized by the national defense act.

Seven states, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin are below their quota, but Louisiana and Wisconsin are expected to complete their requirements before the anniversary of the war begins. Mississippi is lowest in the rank of states with only 1,639 enlistments of the 2,524 allotted her.

VOTES TO ELIMINATE NINE SUBTREASURIES

Washington, March 9.—The house today voted 99 to 71, to eliminate the nine subtreasuries of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. The action was taken during preliminary discussion of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and will come up for final action later. Efforts to abolish the subtreasuries in previous years have failed.

NEWSPAPER PLANT AND ODD FELLOWS' HALL BURN

Attleboro, Mass., March 9.—Fire today destroyed the Odd Fellows hall, a four-story brick building, and plant of the Attleboro Sun, which occupied the first two floors. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

GERMANS DISPERSE BANDS.

Berlin, March 9 (Via London).—German troops after an engagement yesterday dispersed bands north and south of Bircula, on the Shmerna-Odessa line, the German war office announced today.

TROTZKY GIVES UP CONTROLLING POST IN RUSSIA

Maximalist Leader Resigns as Secretary Foreign Affairs. Real Name Braunstein.

BERLIN FORECAST ACTION

Revolutionaries Plan Overthrow of Bolsheviks.

Two Transports Sunk by German Destroyers Near Aland Islands.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS SUNK BY GERMANS.

London, March 9.—Two Russian transports were attacked and sunk by German destroyers after a fight south of the Aaland islands on Thursday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Petrograd, Friday, March 8.—Leon Trotzky, in an address at a meeting of the maximalist party today, announced that he had resigned as commissary for foreign affairs.

As the bolshevik Foreign Minister Leon Trotzky, whose real name is Leber Braunstein, was the most important member of the revolutionary government formed after the overthrow of Kerensky last November. Although Nikolai Lenin, as premier, was the nominal head of the government, Trotzky virtually controlled Russia's destiny up to the second peace conference at Brest-Litovsk. It was Trotzky, who made public the text of secret documents, and it was he who proposed the armistice to the central powers early in December which eventually led to the abortive conference at Brest-Litovsk. The negotiations were disrupted in mid-February and hostilities were renewed. The Germans then submitted partial peace terms, but Trotzky took no part in the conference.

Berlin Forecasts Event.

Trotzky's resignation is the second among the Russian leaders forecast by Berlin. On Jan. 25 Berlin reported that Ensign Krylenko, commander of the Russian armies, had been superseded. A dispatch received in London Thursday said Krylenko had resigned owing to differences with the council of people's commissaries. Trotzky's resignation was forecast by Berlin last Tuesday. The withdrawal of Trotzky and Krylenko leaves Lenin as the central figure of the bolshevik ruling triumvirate. Trotzky also is president of the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and was appointed food director with unlimited authority on Feb. 20.

Having escaped from Siberia, where he was sent for political offenses, Trotzky was an exile at the outbreak of the war. He was expelled from Europe for preaching peace and arrived in New York on Jan. 14, 1917, but returned to Russia last April after the overthrow of the imperial government.

To Overthrow Bolsheviks.

London, March 9.—The social revolutionaries have decided to organize a national guard to overthrow the bolshevik regime in Russia, according to Dr. Eloff, of Moscow university, who is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company as saying that the decision was reached at a recent conference in Moscow. A great army is now being organized in the Don district, supported by Cossacks. The dispatch adds, and it is also planned to introduce a republic in Russia with a coalition government which would not accept the German bolshevik peace. Prof. Eloff asserted that the news of the new movement had been suppressed by the Petrograd bolshevik news agency.

Due to Russ Troops.

Petrograd, Friday, March 8.—Replying to the Russian inquiry as to the reason for continuance of hostilities by the Germans after the conclusion of peace, Gen. Hoffman, the German commander in a telegram to Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander, says that such military operations as have taken place since the armistice was declared to have been due to sporadic movements of disorganized Russian detachments. The general declares that all regions occupied since the conclusion of peace will be evacuated immediately.